The tenth month they named Xocotl uetzi. On the first day of this month, they observed a feast to the god of fire, named Xiuhtecutli or Izcoçauhqui. On this feast they cast into the fire, alive, many slaves, bound hand and foot, and before they had quite died, they took them forth, dragging [them] out of the fire, in order to tear out their hearts before the image of this god.

Al decimo mes llamauan Xocotl vetzi: En el primero dia deste mes, hazia fiesta al dios del fuego llamado xiuhtecutli o Jzcoçauhquj: en esta fiesta echauã en el fuego viuos muchos esclauos, atados de pies y manos, y antes que acabasen de morir, los sacauã arrastrando del fuego para sacar el coraçon delante la ymagen deste dios.

Chapter 10
Xocotl uetzi

During the feast of Tlaxochimaco, they went forth into the forest [and] cut a tree of twenty-five fathoms' height and brought it, dragging it, to the courtyard of this god. There they pruned off all its branches and raiséd it upright, and it remained thus standing until the eve of the feast. Then they again laid it upon the earth with much caution and [using] many devices that it might not bump [the ground]. On the day before this feast, early in the morning, many carpenters came with their tools, and they trimmed it and made it very smooth. After having trimmed it and decorated it with many kinds of papers, they tied ropes and other cords to it and raised it up with much shouting and din, and they made it firm.

As soon as the beam or tree was raised and adorned with all of its finery, then those who had slaves to cast alive into the flames adorned themselves with their plumage and rich ornaments, and they stained their bodies yellow, which was the livery of fire; and, taking their captives with them, they performed a dance all that day, until nightfall.

After the captives had kept vigil all that night on the pyramid, and after having performed many ceremonies with them, they cast into their faces some powder which they call *yiauhtli*, that they might lose their sense of feeling and not suffer so greatly [the pains of] their death.

Cap. 10.
Xocotl vetzi

Durante la fiesta de tlaxochimaco: yuã al monte cortauan vn arbol de altura de veinte y cinco braças y trayanle arrastrando hasta el patio deste dios: allí le escamondauan todo, y le leuantauan enhiesto y estaua assi enhiesto hasta la vigilia vigilie de la fiesta entonce le tornauã a echar en tierra cõ mucho tiẽto y cõ muchos pertrechos para que no diesse golpe: la vigilia desta fiesta, bien de mañana venjan muchos carpinteros con sus herramiẽtas y mondauãle y hazianle muy liso. Despues de mondado y de auerle compuesto cõ muchas maneras de papeles: atauanle sogas y otros mecates y leuantauanle con muchas bozes y muchos estruendos y afixauanle muy bien.

Desque la viga o arbol estaua leuãtada y adornada cõ todos sus aparejos: luego los que tenjã esclauos para echar en el fuego viuos aderecauãse con sus plumajes y ataujos ricos: y tiñjanse el cuerpo de amarillo que era la librea del fuego y lleuando sus captiuos consigo: hazian areyto todo aquel dia hasta la noche.

Despues de auer velado toda aquella noche los captiuos en el cu, y despues de auer hecho muchas cerimonjas con ellos, enpoluorizauanlos las caras con vnos poluos que llamã yiauhtli: para que perdiessen el sentido, y no sintiessẽ tanto la muerte, atauanlos

1. Marginal notation: *Augustus los dias vezs.*
2. Marginal notation: *Parece al mesmo.*
3. Marginal notation: *Borrando abaxo.*

8: Barlow E-4 (no date)1949 NU7 Aztec NU7

TRIBUTE

651 *Tribute of the whole province.*—The following tribute was paid in pre-Conquest days by Quahuacan Province:

CLOTHING

[291 714] 800 bundles of rich mantles**
800 bundles of little mantles of henequen**
41 warriors' costumes with shields*

FOOD

[262] 4 wooden cribs (1 each of maize, beans, chian, and huauhtli)*

OTHER GOODS: TIMBER (quarterly)

[313] 1,200 large planks
1,200 large boards
1,200 poles (*quaumimilli*, morillos)

8. Xocotitlan

SOURCES OF THE MAP

635 114 175 Page 13 of the *Matricula* is divided into two sections, as has been mentioned. The left-hand section contains the province of Malinalco, the right-hand section that of Xocotitlan, with but a single town. The material concerning this one-town province is copied on the lower part of folio 35' of the *Codex Mendocino*. In both manuscripts, in addition to the glyph, its name appears in roman letters. Xocotitlan [128] (1) is located on the authority of the American Geographical Society's "Millionth Map," sheet "Ciudad de México," where it is spelled Jocotitlán. It lies in the modern State of Mexico, at the foot of the peak also called Jocotitlán. With Xocotitlan has been placed the town of Xiquipilco (2), a vaunted conquest of the Mexicans.[10] Five estancias were subject to Xocotitlan in the mid-sixteenth century,[11] which probably were under its jurisdiction pre-Hispanically. If these estancias could be located, they would define the frontier a little more precisely.

[10] Xocotitlan and Xiquipilco were conquered at the beginning of Axayacatl's reign, before the invasion of the Matlatzinca country, as the writer's forthcoming chronological study will show.

[11] *PNE*, 1: No. 799. These are Almolonga, Tlalchichilco, Tlamacuelpa, Tlalcuzpan, and Tlaxomulco.

8: Barlow E-4 (no date)1949 NU7 Aztec NU7

This differs entirely from the tribute imposed by the Alcolhuaque on first conquering the province, which tribute consisted of:

16 pieces of colored lacquer
268 fine *jicaras* and *tecomates*
20 loads of fine cabinetmaker's wood
20 loads of copal[35]

25. Quiauhteopan

Sources of the Map

On the *Matricula* page depicting three provinces (p. 18), the section extending vertically down the middle represents the province of Quiauhteopan. This section is copied in the *Codex Mendocino,* folio 40', as the middle stripe, but is placed horizontally there. Quiauhteopan Province lay in eastern Guerrero, and may have extended north into Puebla. Of its six towns, three have been identified, the "Millionth Map" of the American Geographical Society, sheet "Ciudad de México," having been used as point of departure. Correspondence of old and modern names is noted below:

Mendocino	Millionth Map
Olinalan, 1	Olinalá
Qualac, 2	Cualac
Quiauhteopan (? 3)	[See Remarks on Towns]

Three other towns remain to be identified: Quauhtecomatla, Xala, and Ychcatla.

Remarks on Towns

Quauhtecomatla may be the "Tecomatlan" cited in one old document emanating from this region.[36] This Tecomatlan appears much later as "Joya de Tecomatlan" and is identified as a rancho seven leagues "Les Nordeste" of Chilapa, to which it was subject.[37]

Quiauhteopan was subject to Olinalan (Olinalá), from which it lay three leagues distant, in a direction not given.[38] It has been placed in the otherwise blank region north of Olinalá. Quiauhteopan figures in the conquest lists along with Tlalcoçauhtitlan and Ohuapa.

[35] The list is quoted in n. 36 above.
[36] *PNE,* 5: 251.
[37] AGN, Padrones, 16: 108'. Petatlan is given by the same source as seven leagues east of Chilapa.
[38] *PNE,* 5: 210.